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**R. B. KINSLEY'S EXPRESS,** 125 Fall River  
Prvidence and Boston, for the transpor-  
tion of Merchandise, leaves office at New

le; Sundays excepted, at 8 1-2 o'clock, a.m.,  
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Leaves office, in Boston, at 7 1-2 o'clock,  
and 3 1-2 o'clock, p.m. Drafts, Notes and  
collected, and all orders executed with  
Orders should be left for Goods at the

half an hour before the time of leaving  
 Offices, in Newport, 190 Thayer-st., go  
 Boston, 11 State-st.  
 Providence, 1 Exchange-st.  
 Newport, March 19, 1850. subs and no 2  
 NEW-YORK BAKERY & C.

And the number of new arrivals is so great, that the number of the poor is daily increasing, and the number of the rich is daily decreasing. The number of the poor is now so great, that the number of the rich is daily decreasing. The number of the poor is now so great, that the number of the rich is daily decreasing.

Lady Fingers,	Lady Cakes,
Murricanes and Kisses,	Ginger Snaps,
Macaroons, (and)	Whiskers, Jambos,
Vanilla Juambles,	Cornstarch,
Vulcanoids,	Puff Pastry,

and all other kinds of Cake constantly on hand.

Also Whisk and Fancy Crackers of all kinds.

N. B. Hot Tea Bunch, Rock and Pa-  
 very afternoon, at 4 o'clock, and send to some  
 of the town.  
 J. D. O'Connell, Spring Hill, Wash.

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MAJORITY BURIALS ARE  
 THE ONLY BURIALS WHICH ARE

[illegible]

of course or for example. I am going to say they will be found in the middle of the road in all the purposes of youth. It is a common way to put on the water. It is a safe thing at any time; even if you are a little bit late.

To make matters worse, it can be a little bit late. To make matters worse, it can be a little bit late.

Every description of good roofing supplied and made to order.

**SIMON H. WALKER**  
No. 23 Chestnut St.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform  
friends and the public, that he has re-  
turned to the corner of Spring and Third streets  
occupied by John Irish, where he has been  
on the Saddle, Harness and Trunk busi-  
ness. All its varieties and will keep on hand

and  
Flannels  
TENS  
Style.

FRANCIS STANLEY  
N. B. Repairing attended to, with, d  
apr9 6m

**T**HE Willow Cemetery Company, under the Charter granted them by the General Assembly, at their January Session, have appointed the below named Trustees.

The Trustees now offer for sale, in lots and squares, the land conveyed to them by

the most eligible situation on the Island for the purpose, and exempted from taxation, by legal process, by the terms of the Charter.

—TRUSTEES—

WARD  
BENJ. H. AILEMAN, H. B. FORD  
GEO. BURDICK, J. G. STEE  
JOHN TAYLOR  
HENRY E. TURNER, Secy  
PINE OIL, FLUID AND CAMER

**B. H. TISDALE & SON**, have just received from the manufacturers of the best and elegant pattern, some of which are very low-priced. Rich Parlor Lamps, Table Lamps, Girandoles, Mantle, Gilt and the latest styles in the art of Chicago.

Lamps, with every variety of Glass and  
hard Lamps, for Kitchen use, perfectly  
clean. Night Lamps for 25 cts.  
Oil Sockets and Tube Lamps altered to  
Lamp Wicks and Chimneys for Oil and  
Lamps, Cans and every article necessary  
the stock complete.

**IMPORTANT TO FAMILIES**  
Good Bread is one of the greatest household keepers. Families wishing to

with the article in all its various shapes,  
will please call at the  
**OLD ESTABLISHED FAMILY**  
No. 205 Thames Street,  
where can be found at all times, fresh  
Flour and Graham Bread, Milk  
Butter, Crockery, Soda Water

Also, DYSPEPSIA, NERVOUSNESS, which every body should eat who has it, and those who have not, to keep having it. Constantly in use at the  
**FANCY CAFE, & CO.**  
Please call at the old stand, or

1. Name: DANIEL  
 2. Address: 1414  
 3. City: DANIE  
 4. State: DANIE  
 5. Zip: DANIE

We publish, this morning, the able speech of Gen. Green, delivered in the Senate, on the so-called Maine Liquor Law. There is no flourish of words, no diatribe, no display of vanity and egotism, and no extraneous matter in his remarks. It is a strong and able argument, strictly a legal argument, and will be read with deep interest by all, whether they are friendly or hostile to the Liquor Law.

Owing to the unpleasant weather, on Thursday night, the steamer Empire State did not arrive here until 11 o'clock yesterday morning. The steamer Calais is now on the route, while the other boats, which were damaged by the collision Sunday morning, are being repaired.

The Supreme Court adjourned yesterday, at noon, having disposed of all the business on the Docket.

The Mormons.—Mr. Bernhisel, the Delegate from Utah, has addressed a card to the National Intelligencer, denying the report that the Mormons had made a declaration of Independence, and were in revolt against the federal government.

Accident at the Custom House.—Col. Thos. M. Vinson, of the Boston Custom House, was seriously injured this morning by falling backward on the stone steps leading to the engineer's room of the Custom House. His head struck violently on the edge of the stairs and received a severe laceration just below the crown, without, however, fracturing the skull. Dr. Warren was immediately called in, and dressed the wound, after which the patient was conveyed to his residence in Dorchester.

Col. Vinson served in the last war with Great Britain, with Gen. Wool, on the Northern frontier; he is about 65 years of age, and is highly esteemed by a large circle of friends.—Boston Herald.

### 3 days later from Europe.

New York, March 4.

The steamship America, from Liverpool, Feb. 31, arrived at Halifax last night, but in consequence of the lines being broken shortly after 9 o'clock, it was impossible to send the news through.

The America brings 32 passengers, a portion of whom stop at Halifax.

The principal feature of the political news by this arrival is the resignation of the Russell ministry in England.

The resignation was wholly unexpected, and had created the most intense excitement.

No new Cabinet had been formed, and all was conjecture as to whom the Queen would call to her assistance.

The news from France and the Continent generally, presents no feature of exciting interest.

The Cotton market was extremely active at a slight advance. The sales of the week were upwards of 74,000 bales.

The value of breadstuffs has undergone no material change since the departure of the steamer Franklin, on the 18th Feb.

The Provision market was steady. Lard had slightly advanced.

### ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

Her news is of an important character so far as England is concerned—otherwise, however, it is of not much consequence.

The Russell Ministry have been defeated on the local militia bill and had sent in their resignation.

Lord Palmerston moved that the word "local" should be taken out of the bill, and that the force should be perambulatory, not confined to England, Ireland and Scotland merely, but be sent to any part of the Queen's dominions where it might be required.

On this proposal the Ministers joined issue and were defeated by a vote of 136 against 125, upon which Lord John Russell intimated that having lost the confidence of the House, he could no longer continue to hold office.

The event was quite unexpected—seeing that on the previous evening the Ministers had a large majority on Lord Russell's motion on the want of confidence arising out of the Clarendon and Birch affair, the members voting on that occasion being 147 for and 112 against the bill.

Various rumors were afloat at the sailing of the America, as to who would be the successor of Lord John Russell, as premier. A coalition between Sir James Graham and Lord Palmerston was confidently expected.

The proceedings in Parliament other wise have been of slight importance.

There is nothing of much interest from the continent.

### THE MAINE LAW.

#### Speech of Gen. Green.

Upon the unconstitutionality of submitting to the popular vote, the enactment of the bill known as the "Maine Liquor Law."

Delivered in the Senate, February 10th.

#### May it please your Excellency:

I thank the Senate for the courtesy they have extended to me in the expression of their willingness to hear me this morning, without confining me to the time limited by the rule adopted yesterday. I would not avail myself of such courtesy on any occasion, which I did not think the subject one of great importance, and which ought to be acted on only after the most full and deliberate examination. Such I consider the question presented by the three last sections of the bill before us. The first of these sections provides that:

"This act shall go into effect from and after the first day of June, A. D. 1862, provided that a majority of the legal voters of this State, who shall vote on the question, are in favor of the act, and that the same shall not go into effect until ordered by act of the General Assembly."

The two following sections contain only the necessary provisions to carry out the object of the one just quoted.

In my remarks upon this bill, I have confined myself to the consideration of the question here presented, that of submitting the enactment of a law to a popular vote. I have taken this course because I believed the great constitutional question thus raised, to be one of paramount importance; and one that ought to be presented and considered by the members of this Senate, unconnected with the other interesting topics of discussion which this bill presents, and unaffected by my own opinions upon all or any of those topics; and for these reasons I propose to pursue the same course in the views I shall present this morning.

When I last addressed the Senate, I did so without preparation, and without having had the opportunity to give a full examination to the adjudicated cases which sustain the principles for which I contend. I am, however, the weight of these authorities should be impaired by the suggestion made by the Senator from Cranston, in his earnest and eloquent appeal, that the provisions of the Constitution of the States where these decisions were made, may differ in that of our own State, I propose to relieve the minds of gentlemen from that difficulty, by showing that they are all substantially the same in this respect.

The two first sections of the fourth article of our Constitution are in these words:

#### Of the Legislative Power.

"Sec. 1. This Constitution shall be the supreme law of the State, and any law inconsistent therewith shall be void. The General Assembly shall have the power to carry this Constitution into effect."

"Sec. 2. The legislative power, under this Constitution, shall be vested in two houses, the one to be called the Senate, the other the House of Representatives; and both the General Assembly. The concurrence of the two houses shall be necessary to the enactment of laws. The style of their laws shall be, 'It is enacted, by the General Assembly as follows:'"

[Mr. G. here read from the Constitution of New York, Pennsylvania and Delaware.]

It will be seen that there is here a verbal difference only; and it will not be pretended that these several Constitutions in this particular, are not in substance the same. The 10th section of the 4th article of our Constitution, which was relied on by the Senator from Cranston, and which declares that "the General Assembly shall continue the exercise of the powers they have heretofore exercised, unless prohibited in this Constitution," can have no application to the case of powers specifically delegated and defined. To give it a general application, would render the Constitution itself utterly nugatory; for before the time of its adoption the General Assembly exercised all the powers of government, uncontrolled by a written fundamental law.

I have already said, I know of no such exercise of power by our General Assembly, prior to the adoption of our Constitution, and no such case has been yet produced. But if such a case can be found it can have no application now.

I will now call the attention of the Senate to the cases of Rice vs. Foster, 4 Harr. (Delaware), reports, 477, and Parker vs. Commonwealth, 6 Barr. reports, (Pennsylvania), p. 507, in both which cases it was decided that a provision such as we are now considering, was unconstitutional and that the laws containing it were void.

[Mr. Green here read from the cases referred to.]

In the case Rice vs. Foster the points decided by the Court are thus stated by the reporter:

"Law is a rule of conduct prescribed by legislative power for the government of the citizens of a State."

Legislative power in this State is vested in a General Assembly, consisting of a Senate and House of Representatives.

The people have delegated themselves of all legislative power, and vested it in this body. They can resume it only in the form of the constitution or by revolution.

The General Assembly cannot delegate this power to any other person or body, not even to the people at large; nor can they make it depend on the assent or approval of any other.

The citizen is bound to obey the will of the legislature as prescribed in the written statute. If the statute in itself give no evidence of legislative will as a rule of conduct, the citizen cannot obey it; if it subject the legislature to any other will, the citizen is not bound to obey it.

The act of 1847, authorizing the people to decide by ballot whether the license to retail intoxicating liquors shall be permitted among them, creating a legislative will on this question, prescribes no rule of conduct by the government of the citizen, and delegates legislative power to the people of each county.

The reporter thus states the decision of the Court in the case in Pennsylvania:

"Under the Constitution of Pennsylvania, legislative power must be exercised by the legislature, and not by the people. Hence the act of 1846, giving the citizens of certain counties the power to decide by a vote whether the sale of vinous and spirituous liquors shall be confined within such counties, and imposing a penalty on the sale of such liquors, where a majority of the voters had been against such sale, is unconstitutional and void."

In these cases the instances referred to and relied on by the gentleman from Cranston, of laws "take effect upon the happening of a certain event," to be made known in a certain manner, as in the case of the act in relation to our revised statutes, which by that act were to take effect in a certain time after the issuing of a proclamation by the Governor, or granting powers conditionally to corporations, or in quasi corporations, such as towns, are fully considered and clearly distinguished from the act under the consideration of the court.

And before I proceed further, I would take leave to commend the opinions of the courts in these cases to the careful examination, to the diligent study, of all who desire to imbue their minds with sound constitutional principles and just views of the powers and duties of the representative under our American form of government.

[Supported by such high judicial authorities, and freely availing myself of the aid they afford me, I will now endeavor to recapitulate and present in a condensed form the grounds on which I maintain that the sections of this bill I am now considering are unconstitutional and therefore ought not to receive the sanction of this body.]

I say, then, that to submit a law to the people, or to any portion of the people for their ratification or rejection, confounds the great distinction between a republican form of government, where the people, in matters of legislation, act only through their representatives, and a mere democracy, where all questions are decided directly by the vote of the people.

This distinction is well understood, is admitted by all writers on government, and is recognized by the Constitution of the United States, which guarantees to each State "a republican form of government."

Able and learned jurists maintain that a State whose government is a mere democracy, where the representative principle is entirely disregarded, cannot be a member of our Federal Union.

It is not necessary, however, that we should decide upon the constitutionality of this view of the Constitution of the United States, and I will therefore proceed directly to the consideration of the question we are to act upon.

The Constitution of this State is "the supreme law of the State," and it declares that "any law inconsistent therewith shall be void."

The whole legislative power, as we have seen, is vested in these "two houses," making the "General Assembly," and these two houses are constituted in the manner and upon the basis prescribed in the Constitution.

The principle of representation according to numbers is utterly rejected. In the House of Representatives, no town or city can have more than twelve members and each town, however small, may be its population, is entitled to one.

In the Senate each city or town has one representative, and one only.

This large and rapidly increasing city can never have more than one-sixth of the whole number of Representatives in the other, and never more than one member in this house.

In the body thus constituted is vested, without reservation or limitation, (except so far as it is limited by that Constitution, or by the Constitution of the United States,) the whole legislative power of the State.

The Constitution also makes each of the two houses a check on the other.

A bill may pass by the unanimous vote of the seventy-two members, composing the House of Representatives, yet it may be defeated if only 17 members of the Senate vote against it.

To make the vitality or force of a law dependent on the action of the whole people, or any portion of them, violates the principle of compromise, on which the Constitution is founded, and deprives the small towns of the relative political weight which by this fundamental law was conceded and intended to be secured to them. In fact it makes the people, by the majority of numbers, or by population, the legislative power, and it gives to the city of Providence the proportion of some 45,000, against the 400 of the town of Jamestown, and thus evades, or rather destroys, the balance secured by the Constitution under which the political weight of Jamestown, in this body, is equal to that of Providence.

The member of this body from the smallest town who represents perhaps the 1-400th part of our whole population, has in this body in the enactment of a law an equality of power with the Senator from this city, who represents nearly one third of the same population.

Now, whatever of legislative power the people had, they have not only parted with it by the Constitution, and vested it exclusively in these "two houses," but they have conferred no authority on the General Assembly to restore it; nor have they retained any right to recall the grant except in the mode prescribed in the fundamental law, from which we derive our authority, viz upon the agreement of two successive General Assemblies and by the vote of three-fifths of the electors.

The law-making power thus conferred, cannot be delegated by the representative, by either of these two houses, or by the General Assembly.

No authority to delegate such power is found in the Constitution. No officer can increase or diminish the authority given to him by law. A Senator or Representative cannot increase or diminish the power thus given to him by the fundamental law. He can only, as one member of either of the two houses, give his vote for or against the enactment of a law. He has no right to destroy, to lessen or to hazard the political weight given to the town he represents by the Constitution he swears to support. He can no more subject it to the chances of the ballot box, than to those of the dice box. To illustrate this, those of the dice box, to all I could in a manner familiar to us all. I could say; the Constitution is his letter of attorney; and it contains no power of substitution. We must remember too that it is not merely a power, which is thus conferred on the representative. It is a duty imposed on, and a trust confided to him; a duty and trust to be performed only by the representative himself.

The idea of such a duty or trust in

volves in itself the necessity of its personal exercise. Nor is it a trust that the representative may execute or not at his pleasure. He is sworn to execute it to the best of his ability and understanding.

In the discharge of this duty I most fully admit the right of his constituents to make known to him their opinions and wishes, and the obligation on his part to receive and give to those opinions the most respectful and careful consideration. But he must at last, in the conscientious discharge of his duty, add upon his own responsibility, be governed by his own judgment. He has no right to deprive his constituents of the benefit he may derive from the additional lights afforded by the advantageous position in which they have placed him, and by the suggestions and arguments of those who are acting with him in the performance of the same duty and under the sanction of the same oath. In the language of Edmund Burke, quoted and adopted by Chief Justice Booth, the representative "owes to his constituents not only his industry but his judgment, and he betrays, instead of serving them, if he sacrifices it to their opinions."

But to return to the question of the delegation of legislative power. If the General Assembly can delegate the law-making power to the majority of persons voting on any question, they can as well confer it on any given number of persons greater or less—as upon two-thirds of the number voting—or upon a committee of five or three. If they can give to a majority of the voters the right to make one law, they may by the exercise of the same power—by the mere form of a legislative act—delegate to the people the right to make any or all laws.

This, it is evident, would materially change, if not destroy, the Constitution itself, and that by a legislative act, when the people have provided against any change except in the mode therein pointed out. The Constitution gives no veto power to the Governor; yet if you can legally pass this bill, you may confer that power upon him by an act of the General Assembly. The people have refused to grant even this negative power to the Executive, but you may by the same authority which is claimed in this bill, not only invest him with that, but with the power of making the law itself, for as the Constitution recognizes neither the Executive nor the people as a part of the law-making power, so the delegation of that power to the one would be just as constitutional as to the other.

The Congress of the United States is composed of two houses, in one of which population is the basis of representation, and in the other, the States are equally represented. In the latter our own little State has a political weight equal to the largest. What would be said of an act of Congress by its terms made dependent for its effect on a subsequent vote of the whole people? And what would be said of our Senators who should thus trifle with and surrender the political power of their constituents?

Having thus endeavored to show that the legislative power is exclusively vested in these two houses, and that it cannot be delegated to any person, or to any number of persons, let us now consider the only remaining question—Does this bill delegate the power to make a law?

It declares that the act shall "take effect" from the first day of June next, if a majority of voters shall vote for it on a certain day. This is a mere proposition to the people to vote and thereby make a law; a proposition which might just as well be made by the Governor as by the Legislature. It proposes to the people the question—"Shall this bill take effect?"—and that question it does not and cannot compel them to answer. If the voters do not vote at all, the act does not take effect. If one hundred votes are given "aye," and ninety nine "no," the bill becomes a law; and it requires no further legislation to give it the force of law. It is the action of the voters; then, that alone gives it force and vitality.

What is the definition of law, so far as this question is affected by it? It is a "rule of conduct." When is this "rule of conduct"? Not when it leaves the hands of the constitutional legislative power, but only when a majority of persons, not recognized in the Constitution as part of the law-making power, give their assent to it. It is no rule of conduct until it "takes effect," and it cannot take effect but by the action of the people. Till then, it is a dead letter, affecting no rights, imposing no duty, commanding nothing, prohibiting nothing, in short, in no respect a "rule of conduct," but in every respect, powerless, lifeless, and destitute of a single attribute of law. True, it has the outward semblance, but it wants that vitality which can make it law, and which the people only can impart to it.

This, I say, is creating by the General Assembly, a new legislative power unknown to the Constitution, upon whose will only this bill is to become a law or rule of conduct; thus destroying the Constitution as a compromise, breaking down the security afforded by its checks and balances, and subjecting the minority to the control of the very power it was intended to guard them against. It is, sir, for the reasons I have given, my deliberate and sincere conviction, that the bill before us is unconstitutional in its form, and that if we pass it we exceed the authority vested in us as representatives of the people, and establish a most dangerous precedent. Believing this, I cannot vote for it.

The friends of this measure in their ardent desire to accomplish the great moral improvement which they anticipate from the enactment of the law, sincerely believing, as I most willingly concede they do believe, that such an act is essential to the accomplishment of a great and a most desirable reform, may perhaps too readily lose sight of, or be inclined to consider as trifling and of little weight, an objection such as I have urged.

But I would remind them that there are other questions presented by the bill which are with many the subject of grave constitutional difficulties; and I would ask them if it is wise, or desirable, even if the bill can pass in no other form,

to pass it in this form and thus embarrass the execution of the additional constitutional question I have presented. Some of us may perhaps consider that question less important to justify with a natural desire to avoid a direct and conclusive vote upon a question on which the public mind is at this moment so much excited. Sir, we are here in the discharge of a high and responsible duty, and we cannot be too often reminded that we would preserve and perpetuate the regulated liberty secured by our "American" constitutions; there can be no question as to the importance of that duty, and no moral or political object so desirable, no expression of popular feeling, so strong, as to excuse the disregard of constitutional restraint or the assumption of unconstitutional authority.

We may in no case do evil that good may come of it, and we may not even do a great right, do a little wrong. We cannot be too often admonished that the danger lies in the precedent, that what is done with good motives and for a laudable object to day, may with other motives, and for any object, be relied on as an authority to-morrow.

### The load of life's a weary one.

BY WILLIAM M. CRANSTON.

The load of life's a weary one,  
Its cares are hard to bear;  
But 'tis the curse which God imposed  
On Eden's erring pair.

We take it with the good;  
The evil with the good;  
A trusting soul's pure confidence,  
A wicked heart's base blood.

We roam o'er earth accursed by God,  
We breathe an air impure,  
And every deedful chastening  
Impatiently endure.

Few youthful prayers are raised to God,  
When sunshine glides our path—  
But we vainly seek for pardon  
In the wilderness of his wrath.

Oh, discordant hearts are wedded  
By earth's most holy rite;  
The thoughtful and the worldly  
Before God's altar plight.

All, who can know the fearful gloom  
Which piles a trusting heart,  
When its fond idol being bears  
Of life-care not its part.

And who can know the agony  
The death-like pang of woe,  
When hearts look up to God and feel  
The light no others know.

Great God! I question not the cause,  
I dare no murmur make;  
I wonder that the heart can bear  
Life's cares, and never break.

If sin has caused each grief as this,  
And poisoned holy love,  
Oh, what, my what must be the joy  
Which angels feel above!

NEWPORT, R. I.

### THIRTY SECOND CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, March 4.

SENATE.—Mr. Shields presented a petition from citizens of New York, for aid to the proposed Gateway line of steamships. Referred to the Naval Committee.

HOUSE.—On motion of Mr. Dean, the House voted to reconsider its vote on the Missouri Railroad bill.

Mr. Stephens, of Ga., introduced a series of resolutions from the Georgia Legislature against the intervention of this country, in the affairs of Europe.

LADIES' COSTUME AT PANAMA.—The Panama Herald makes the following statement:

"We have seen in this city, around the neck of a native girl, twenty-one American double eagles, (\$20.) linked together so as to form a chain. On the persons of two others we have seen from \$3,000 to \$5,000 worth of pearls and diamonds, with hundreds of dollars worth of rich lace, and yet all were bareheaded, wearing shoes and stockings unnecessary to complete their costume."

Rapping Delusion.—The Oneida Chief printed at Clinton, Oneida county, says that a family in that place, the members of which have been persuaded by the rappings, has been completely broken up—a mother has left her young children sick and uncared for, and taken up her board, and report says her bed, with one of the masculine spirits. Report further says, that this male rapper, in order to make room for his neighbor's wife, has discarded his own, giving her a written discharge, which he calls a bill of divorce, and that though she still remains in his family, it is in the character of a servant, and not as a wife.

PREMATURE INTERMENT.—The Courier of Athens relates that just as the body of the wife of a gypsy, named Plaman, was being interred in the cemetery in that city, a noise was heard to proceed from the coffin, which was immediately opened. After some restoratives had been administered to the supposed dead woman, she soon recovered sufficiently to return to her home.

What shall we do for Cologne? exclaimed a young lady with uplifted hands on hearing of the Liquor bill. Sure enough, it makes a small allowance for "medicinal, chemical and mechanical purposes, but nothing for cosmetics." Judge Warren was right in intimating that the young misses of Wilbraham Academy knew very little of what they were doing when they signed the petition.—Boston Courier.

### DR. ROGERS' SYRUP OF LIVERWORT,

TAR, AND CANCHALAGUA.  
Unnumbered cures! UNRIVALLED! FALLS!  
The common cry—"IT NEVER FAILS!"  
Practising North, South, and East, and West,  
This, of Cough cures, is the best.

The Indian, from the forest glade,  
A fluid draws he deems divine;  
And this is one ingredient to be met  
In the specific we present.

The CANCHALAGUA strength renewer,  
Fever the LIVERWORT dispeller,  
And if the throat with phlegm is pressed,  
TAK' CARE! it will bring you rest.

Wisely to bleed these three in one,  
Was the grand object of our aim,  
Coughs in Convulsion, colds no more,  
Hope smiles, where sorrow wept before.

For sale by A. L. BOWELL & CO., at  
their Depot, Gothic Hall, 818 Broadway, N. Y.,  
and by all respectable Druggists in the United  
States and Canada.

ALSO, for sale in Newport, by R. H. HAZ-  
ARD & CO., and R. J. TAYLOR.  
Price: In large bottles, \$1.00, or six bottles  
for \$5.00.

AMERICAN SKILL.—America, during the  
nineteenth century, has produced more remark-  
able discoveries than all the other nations of the  
world combined. In chemistry, the most cele-  
brated and skillful chemists, the most wise and  
successful physicians, either in ancient or modern  
times, have not produced such an extraordinary  
remedy as Radway's Ready Relief, which  
alleviates the most excruciating pains in a few seconds,  
and cures the most dangerous diseases. Radway & Co. are  
the first and only chemists in the universe that have  
succeeded in giving to the world, a remedy pos-  
sessing such quick and marvellous virtues. In  
every instance, no matter how severe the pain  
may be, Radway's Ready Relief, will in a few  
minutes, relieve the most painful paroxysm. It  
has cured Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Toothache,  
Diarrhoea, Stiff Joints, Sick and Nervous Head-  
ache, in from fifteen minutes to four hours. Let  
those who suffer, try it. It will surely cure you—  
you will find instant relief from pain. Price 60  
and 25 cents.

NO HUMAN CURE.—A remedy is that which is not  
what it professes to be, and which deceives the  
people. Merck's Compound Syrup of Yellow Dock  
is just what it professes to be, the best medi-  
cine now in use for treating those diseases for  
which it is recommended. All know this who  
have tried it, and thousands more, who are sore-  
ly afflicted may know it in the same way. Only  
try it and you will be satisfied. Sold by C. G.  
C. HAZARD.

BRINGTON CATTLE MARKET.—March 4.  
At market 900 Head Cattle; No Stores, 6  
Sheep Working Oxen, 40 Cows and Calves, 2200  
Steers and Lambs, 300 Sows, 500 Swine.  
Prices.—Beef Cattle.—Extra \$8.50 a 675; 1st  
quality \$6; 2d quality, \$5 a 650; 3d quality  
\$4.75 a 475.  
Working Oxen.—No sale.  
Cows and Calves.—\$17, 20, 25 26 27 a 31.  
Sheep and Lambs.—\$3.50 50.—Extra at \$4 a  
6 Swine \$1.4 a 5.12; Retail 6 a 7.12.

### DIED.

In South Boston, 4th inst., Mr. George W. B.  
Taylor, of Providence, R. I., and Miss Susan A.,  
daughter of Miss Fairbank, Ed.

### DIED.

In Providence, 2d inst., Mrs. Rebecca, widow  
of the late Thomas Taylor, in the 76th year  
of her age.  
In Exeter, 2d inst., John R. Lamb, in the 76th  
year of his age.

### SOMETHING NEW.

RECEIVED, this day, at 115 7th Street,  
a lot of prime Maine Cider. Those who  
enjoy the flavor of a good cider, will find these  
just the thing to soothe the mind, and drive "dull  
care away." Just the article for politicians about  
these times.

SAMUEL A. PARKER.

THE subscriber presents his grateful acknowl-  
edgments to Wm. B. Franklin, Henry T.  
Irish, Thos. A. Spencer, Thos. R. Williams,  
Mulford O. Stoddard, John A. Whitlow, John  
W. Covell and Thos. H. Hamilton, members of  
his first class, for the elegant "Pain Expeller" pre-  
sented by them, and for the kind and generous  
placemen acceptance his sincere thanks for this "ex-  
pression" of their kind feelings, with the assurance  
that they will ever be held in grateful remem-  
brance, and have his best wishes for their future  
happiness and prosperity.

L. G. STURTEVANT.

### COPARTNERSHIP.

THE undersigned has this day formed a co-  
partnership under the name of BLISS &  
STANHOPE, for the purpose of continuing the  
business heretofore carried on by W. H. Bliss,  
at the old stand, No. 117 Thames Street.

W. H. BLISS.

F. A. STANHOPE.

Newport, March 1st, 1862.

### INTELLIGENCE OFFICE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public  
that he has opened an Intelligence Office, at  
No. 12 Banister's wharf, where families can ob-  
tain the most complete and reliable intelligence of  
any character who desire situations, can always  
be seen of the same, by applying to the undersig-  
ned. No pains will be spared to give the fullest  
satisfaction to all interested.

FRANCIS MORAN.

### COUGH CANDIES.

Dr. Wood's Unexcelled  
Jones Vegetable Candy, Tripp's and Felt's  
Wild Cherry Candies, fresh at  
C. G. C. HAZARD'S.

### NOTICE.

THE subscriber, Executor of the last will and  
testament of MRS. ANN SMITH, late of  
Newport, widow, deceased, duly sworn and record-  
ed by the Court of Probate, of Newport, having  
given bond at the law direction, of Newport, all per-  
sons having claims against the estate of said Ann  
Smith, to present them for adjustment, and all  
debts due to said estate, to pay to the undersig-  
ned, at his office, in the City of Providence, R. I.,  
on or

still we have many  
extremely low prices at  
"RICE"  
171 Thorne St.  
PR.  
Committee, holding  
up Vigilant, and for sale  
PER & MOORE,  
the Alaska Store.  
kinds, for 10 cents, day  
smaller quantities.  
RICE & FLEE

